

it open? By discarding the terms of Brown's resolutions, and opening a new negotiation, under the alternative resolutions, so as to send a new compact to the Senate under the treaty-making power—or even to both Houses under the legislative power. All the anti-Texas Whigs go for the scheme, Western friends of Texas see the game that these madcaps would play, and therefore they go for the scheme which is best calculated to close the Pandora box at once.

Late from Texas.

Judging others by myself, we think that no subject could possibly be of more interest to our readers, at present, than the attitude which the Republic of Texas bears to the United States, and the probable termination of the negotiation now pending between these two Commonwealths. It is a subject which has excited a deeper and a more pervading interest over the minds of a large portion of the American people, but particularly of the South and Southwest, than any other question which has been presented to them for a long series of years. So far as our own Government is concerned the question of the annexation of Texas to this country is virtually settled. But it requires two to make a bargain. The next question of anxious enquiry with the friends of that measure is, how will Texas act in the matter? Will she accede to the terms contained in the joint resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States at the close of its last session? These are questions which would scarcely have cost a thought a few weeks ago. And, although we ask them now, with anxiety, on account of the vastness of the issue involved, we do so without any misgivings as to the final result. For we believe that now, at this moment, the people of Texas are just as decided in their desire to become once more associated with their brethren on this side of the Sabine as they were when they first sent Memucan Hunt to our Government some years ago for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of Union. The tone, however, of some of the leading presses in Texas, inimical as it has become to the measure, and the rumor that has more than once met our ears, that Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, the Geo. Washington of Texas, had by some means or another become hostile to annexation, at least upon the basis proposed by the "joint resolutions," had caused some feelings of apprehension on the part of those who did not look into the matter narrowly.

It is with pleasure that we quote the following article from the New Orleans Picayune, one of the ablest journals in the Union. In perusing it our readers will see that the news of the passage of the annexation resolutions, in this country, had created, on its arrival in Texas, outbursts of the most enthusiastic nature.

By the arrival of the steam packet New York, we have Texas news up to the 25th inst. The news is important mainly on account of its being the first received from Texas since the intelligence of the passage of the annexation resolutions reached our friends across the Sabine. As yet we have only heard of the manner in which the information was received by the people of Galveston and Houston. The glad tidings of the certain consummation of the act by the American Government reached the former city on the 18th inst. by the N. York. Immediately upon the fact being known, the vessels in the harbor displayed the Star-Spangled Banner and Lone Star in union from their masts; one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and an illumination of the city was agreed upon with the greatest unanimity. A public meeting was convened, at which Gen. Memucan Hunt presided. A preamble and resolutions, expressive of the joy of the people at the prospect of becoming once more citizens of the United States, were drawn up and passed without dissent from any person present. The meeting was of the largest and most enthusiastic description.

A committee was appointed to address the inhabitants of Texas upon the great event, and everything indicated a unanimity and fervor of popular sentiment in favor of Annexation, which we had scarcely anticipated from the rumors that have reached us of late from that country.

We learn from the Houston Star that, when the news of the passage of the Annexation resolutions reached that city, it was hailed with a burst of enthusiasm by the citizens, that has never been exceeded. The news of the victorious battle of San Jacinto scarcely excited such general and enthusiastic rejoicing. The sound of the drum and other musical instruments, the roar of cannon, the loud shouts of the multitude, resounding long after midnight, indicated the ardent longing of the people to return once more under the glorious flag of the American Union.

Amid the sounds of joy, there are heard the mutterings of discontent—not so loud, but sufficiently distinct to lead us to infer that there will be considerable opposition to the measure. We do not, however, apprehend the defeat of Annexation from the other side of the Sabine.

In respect to the disposition of President Jones upon the question, it is thought a favorable indication that he should have appointed the Hon. David S. Kaufman, an ardent friend of Annexation, as Charge d'Affaires to the United States. The Houston Telegraph, in speaking to this point, says:

We find that an impression is gaining ground that President Jones is opposed to Annexation, and the Washington Register is regarded as uttering his sentiments upon this subject. We, however, have reason to believe that the articles in the Register are published entirely independent of him, and without his assent or dissent, as he troubles himself very little about the affairs of either of the editors at Washington. We have "information on which we can rely," that he is a warm friend of Annexation, and disposed to make any honorable sacrifice to obtain it.

The news of the abolition of duties upon cotton imported in England, will take away the main prop of the anti-Annexationists, as it was the hope of obtaining an advantage over the United States in this particular, that furnished the staple argument of the opposition.

Aside from the matter of Annexation, we find little that is interesting to our readers in our Texas files. The citizens of Milan and Montgomery counties have evinced a spirit of

Secretary of the Navy.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (whig) thus speaks of the new Secretary:

"I am inclined to come to the conclusion, after all, that Mr. Bancroft means to turn in something of a river into the Augean stable of the Navy Department, and sweep away many of the abuses which have grown offensive there to the public nostrils. The sentiments which he avows in private conversations indicate that he has some idea of the Herculean labor before him, and the nerve to undertake it. His predecessor, Mr. Henshaw, began the work, but unfortunately, he did so before he was confirmed, and, of course, arrayed all the parties interested to sustain the present abuses against him, to prevent his confirmation. Mr. Bancroft is beyond the reach of such hostility, being firmly seated in his power for four years. He is a friend of progress, and an advocate of reform; and he has now a fine opportunity for raising the character of the Department, and making it conform to the spirit of the present, rather than, as heretofore, of a past age."

From the Globe.

DEMOCRATIC MECHANICS.

If an example were required to prove disinterested devotion among the people to the democratic institutions of the country, it may be found in the conduct of the democratic mechanics in the late presidential contest. This powerful body of men, throughout the Union, were in correspondence with the democratic association in this city, and contributed with great zeal and activity to spread information, derived from this quarter, through the communities in which they lived, and to extend and enforce the principles of the party. We have never seen a more energetic spirit than was displayed among the mechanics of this city, both in their correspondence with societies in every section of the Union, and in the purchase and despatch of documents. Those who worked all day in their respective callings, gave their nights to incessant effort in promoting the cause. And what peculiar personal advantage could the great mass of these men expect from the success of their labor? The time, attention, and exertion necessary to acquire skill in the various arts to which their lives are dedicated, unfit them for most of the government offices. They are not lawyers; and a knowledge of the law is essential to the higher functionaries by whom the law is administered. They are not, for the most part, skilled with the pen; and this circumstance is a bar to the vast multitude of employments in which clerical experience is indispensable. Here, then, is this great body of intelligent, industrious, virtuous class of citizens—as a class the most virtuous and patriotic in the country—excluded, for the most part, from the honors and emoluments of office; and yet they were found, in the conflict, the most ardent and energetic and powerful class in conducting it to a triumphant result. Nothing can be given to them to compensate their labors. They are, in the political struggles of the country, as in fighting battles against a foreign enemy, in the truest sense the *sineurs of war*. Their courage, strength, skill, and patriotism—their intellectual and physical powers, constitute the bulwark of the republic; but its honors, its favors, and its pecuniary rewards, go to other classes who deserve them less, but prepare better to appropriate them.

These considerations should, in our opinion, induce the Chief Magistrate to make it an invariable rule whenever an office comes within the province of a mechanic to confer it upon one. Whenever the duty has reference to construction, and depends on any of the arts in which mechanical education and capacity are required, a mechanic should be appointed to the office of direction. As the circumstance of a peculiar education unfits the artist for almost all the offices of government, those adapted to the acquirements should never be conferred on an individual of any other class of citizens. The executive should seize every occasion, where such opportunity offers, to distinguish able, and worthy, and patriotic members of this order with the government patronage. It is proper that the arts and mechanical skill of our countrymen should be thus distinguished by government favor; and it is just that the disinterested patriotism which stimulates such multitudes of laboring men to sacrifice their private interests to a public cause on fields of battle and at the hustings, should have the evidence of the respect and consideration of the government bestowed upon some member of the class whenever it is compatible with the nature of the trust to be so bestowed.

NEW-YORK MARKET, April 5th.

Naval Stores.—We notice sales of 775 bbls. Newburn Turpentine at \$3.25, cash, per bbl, the previous price; and 1300 Swansborough, at \$2.75. The stock of Rosin is much reduced, there being very little in first hands. Spirits Turpentine is very firm at previous prices, with an upward tendency. The sales early in the week were large at 40 cents, 4 mos; and since about one hundred casks Southern have been taken in lots at 40 cash, and 41, 4 mos.

Rice.—During the week, about 700 tons have changed hands, partly for export, at \$3.31 a \$3.40; with some prime in bbl, at \$3.75, fms. The stock is moderate for the season, and holders evince no disposition to reduce prices.

Shipping & Commercial List.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 5.

The advance in New York, noticed in our last, in various articles has been fully sustained, and in some instances a further advance taken place. Cotton continues at an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 on prices, before the arrival of the Cambria, and large sales daily taking place. Sugar continues active, and daily on the advance. Coffee has sold as high as 8 1/2, and Molasses taken by speculators as fast as it arrives at 30 cents for Cuba, and 35 for New Orleans. A further advance also in Iron and nails.

There has been considerable cotton sold in our market at prices ranging from \$5 to \$5.30 and \$5.40; but little other produce coming in, and we know of no change to notice.

North Carolina.

CHARLESTON MARKET—April 5th.

Cotton.—Although the Upland market since the date of our last has not labored under as much excitement as characterized the business of the previous week, still it has been well attended from day to day, and the transactions have been rather extensive than otherwise. It will be recollected that at the close of the previous week, operations were partially suspended in consequence of the high prices demanded; but on Saturday, sales were freely effected at the quotations given that morning. The aggregate sales of the week foot up 14,700 bales, against the receipt in the same time of 13,836 bales. We refer to the following figures for a fair index of the market at the close of operations, viz:

Interior and Ordinary, 5 a 5 1/2
Middling a middling fair, 5 1/2 a 6 1/4
Fair a good fair, 6 1/4 a 6 3/4
Choice, 6 3/4 a —

Rice.—The Rice market has undergone no material change throughout the week just closed. There has been but a limited demand for the article, but at the same time very little has been offered, which has enabled holders to obtain their terms for such parcels as have changed hands. There is a general belief that the crop will fall short of the previous year some 12 or 15,000 tons, which, taken in connection with the limited supply on sale, have made holders rather indifferent about effecting sales unless at full prices. The receipts of the week reached 253,000, and the sales in the same time foot up 1000 tierces. We quote ordinary to fair 2 1/2 a 3; good and prime 3 1/4 a 3 3/4 per hundred, and choice —

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are 29,000 bushels and the sales in the same time comprise 3500 bushels at 72; 10,000 from 73 to 75; 1700 at 77; 2000 at 80; and 2800 bushels at 85c per bushel.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals since our last of either Corn, Oats, or Peas.

Sugars.—There has been a good inquiry for Louisiana description since our last, but holders have been unwilling to pay the prices demanded, and the operations of the week have consequently been on a very limited scale. We have advanced our quotations, viz: 54 to 62c, and would remark that even higher prices are demanded for particular lots. The receipts of sugars for the first quarter of '45 from foreign ports are 238,000, and 2 boxes coastwise in the same time, 3600 bbls., 22 bbls. and 44 boxes; and since the first inst. 65 bbls. Louisiana have come to hand.

Coffee.—There has been some inquiry for Rio during the week, but the prices demanded have in many instances checked the desire to extend operations. About 300 bags have changed hands, at a further advance on the prices of the previous week. We quote 6 1/2 a 7 1/2c according to quality. Received from Foreign ports for the quarter ending 31st ultimo, 3886 bags; coastwise same time, 4 bbls., 20 bbls. and 1841 bags.

Molasses.—The receipts of this article into this port, from foreign ports for the quarter ending 31st ultimo, are 2315 bbls., 221 tierces and 115 bbls.; and coastwise in the same time, 367 bbls., 1 tierce and 3688 bbls. Both New Orleans and Cuba have been in request since our last, and upwards of 400 barrels of the former in two lots, have changed hands at 30 a 31c, per gallon, and for the latter descriptions 28c, cash was offered for a lot of 140 bbls. but refused, and which we have been informed will be shipped to a northern market. Since the 1st inst. 211 bbls. New Orleans have also been received. See quotations.

Bacon.—Shoulders and Sides are in demand, and as there is very little stock on the market, and the receipts light, importers have obtained high prices. About 50 bbls. Western received since our last have been taken on the following terms, viz:—Shoulders 6 1/2 a 7c; Sides 7 1/4 a 7 1/2 c, per lb.

Lard.—This article has also been very much inquired for during the week, and the very limited stock on sale has run up prices. Several small lots Western in bbls. have changed hands at prices ranging from 8 1/2 a 9c, and some 200 kegs at 9 and 9 1/2c, per lb.

Salt.—The receipts from the 1st January to the 31st ultimo from foreign ports are 46,922 sacks; 2,680 bushels in bulk; 25 tons Rock Salt; coastwise in the same time 2,590 sacks. Since the 1st inst. some 1500 sacks have been received, a portion of which was sold at \$1.05 per sack, and the balance closed at \$1 cash.

Extracts Char. Cour. Price Current.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Fabien Varen, to Miss Caroline Arlen.

DIED.

In Davie county, on the 15th inst., Mr. Samuel Vanacaton, a Revolutionary Patriot, aged about 80 years.

In Robeson county on the 3d inst., Col. Giles S. McLean, formerly a member of the State Legislature.

In Fayetteville, on the 15th ult., Mrs. Sarah, consort of Mr. John McCaskill, aged 42.

In Cumberland county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. Will McFladen, to Miss Mary Jane Bethune, eldest daughter of the Hon. Luchin B. thune.

ARRIVED.

April 2. schr A F Thorn, Sanford, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

3. schr Henry Chase, Steelman, Phila. to C D Ellis & Co.

schr Enterprise, Thayer, Bermuda, to E Dickinson.

4. brig Four Brothers, Robinson, N York, to E Dickinson.

7. brig Oneida, Collins, Phila., to C D Ellis & Co.

Br brig Jabez Smith, Bermuda, to G W Davis.

Br schr Kate, McNeil, Bermuda, to C D Ellis & Co.

8. schr Benjamin Harrison, Douglass, Hyde county, to Brown & DeKesset.

9. schr George & William, McGrath, Boston, to Russell & Gammell.

10. schr Statira, Preble, Bath, with brick and hay, to Russell & Gammell.

9. schr Pemquid, Fosset, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

W Davis.

10. laque Dunlap, Thomas, St Thomas, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

April 3. schr Lydia, Meldrum, Havana, by J. Hall.

5. brig Alpine, Treat, Martinico, by E Dickinson.

brig Charlotte, Hopkins, New London, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Gracnde, Grindell, Phila., by Barry & Bryant.

schr Fellowship, Farnham, Philadelphia, by J. Hall.

7. brig Lafayette, Atwood, Boston, by G W Davis.

schr Albion, Harding, Baltimore, by John Hall.

schr Delaware, Holbrook, Tomaston, Me., by Russell & Gammell.

8. brig Denmark, Norton, Richmond, Me., by Russell & Gammell.

schr Guelle, Pierce, St Kitts, by E Dickinson.

9. schr St Croix, Hoyt, Plymouth, (Mass.) by E Dickinson.

schr James, Barron, Richmond, by E Dickinson.

11. schr Enterprise, Thayer, New Port, (R.I.) by E Dickinson.

brig Monahan, Colley, New York, by E Dickinson.

schr Gull, Fanning, Wm Wilmington, N. C., at Newport 29th, with loss of boat and sail, and leaky.—(Ship & Comp. List.

V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods**, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for **SPRINGS AND SUMMER WEAR**. The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest fashions, and in the best and most workmanlike manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the customer, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

MR. H. S. KELLY.

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the **TAILORING DEPARTMENT** as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloth; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines, AND

GAMBROONS.

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs; and

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c., of great variety. Also, a large assortment of

Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.

Indeed, every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to \$7. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS & :

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well selected assortment of Goods in his line as

MERCHANT TAILOR.

as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the *Inventor* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops and calls it the Balm of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the *original preparation*, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

Be aware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of consumption, coughs, colic, splitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c. bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balm and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the purveyors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain tin, in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent,

WM. SHAW.

The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 200 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies, Giggs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HAWKS, of every description, SANDERS, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845.

30-12m

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—April 10, 1845.

Bacon	—Hams,	8 a	9
	Middlings,	7 1/2 a	8
	Shoulders,	6 1/2 a	7
	Western,	0 a	7 1/2
BEESWAX,		26 a	27
BUTTER,		15 a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,		6 00 a	8 00
	prime,	4 50 a	5 50
CORN,		50 a	55
	" Meal,	60 a	65
COFFEE,		7 1/2 a	8
COTTON,		5 a	5 1/2
CANDLES, tallow,		10 a	12
	sperm,	30 a	35
		30 a	35
FEATHERS,		4 50 a	5 50
FLOUR,		70 a	75
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.		4 75 a	5 50
IRON,		7 1/2 a	8 1/2
LARD,		6 a	00
	Western,	1 00 a	1 12

LINE, Thomaston.

LEWIS—Steam mill.

W. boards, plank & scant.